

Department of the Treasury  
Internal Revenue Service

# Instructions for Form 5471

## Information Return With Respect to a Foreign Corporation (January 1983)

**Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.**—We ask for this information to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax. You are required to give us this information.

**Purpose of Form.**—Certain U.S. persons involved in international operations file Form 5471 to report their activities.

Form 5471 replaces the following IRS forms:

Form 957, United States Information Return by an Officer, Director, or U.S. Shareholder of a Foreign Personal Holding Company;

Form 958, U.S. Annual Information Return by an Officer or Director of a Foreign Personal Holding Company;

Form 959, Return by an Officer, Director, or Shareholder With Respect to the Organization or Reorganization of a Foreign Corporation and Acquisition of Its Stock;

Form 2952, Information Return with Respect to Controlled Foreign Corporations; and

Form 3646, Income from Controlled Foreign Corporation.

### Who Must File Form 5471

Generally, the following U.S. persons who have an interest in a foreign corporation must file Form 5471. However, it may not be necessary to complete all of the schedules. Please read each of the categories of filers to determine which schedules apply. Do not duplicate information if you are described in more than one filing category.

You must complete a separate Form 5471 and the applicable schedules for each foreign corporation.

All filers should complete the identifying data and items 1 and 2 on page 1 of Form 5471.

Additionally, you may submit financial statements instead of certain schedules if the statements are in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Please refer to the specific instructions for details.

Under certain circumstances, one person may file Form 5471 and the applicable schedules for other persons who have the same filing requirements. Please refer to the specific instructions for Schedule L.

### Categories of filers

**A.** U.S. citizens or residents who are officers, directors, or 10% or more shareholders in a foreign personal holding company.—Complete Schedules A through F and N. Also, see the instructions for Schedule L, if the same information is required of more than one person.

**B.** U.S. citizens or residents who are officers or directors of a foreign corporation in which a U.S. person acquires a 5% or more ownership, or acquires an additional 5% or more ownership (from the last time information was reported).—Complete only Part I of Schedule O. Also, see the instructions for Schedule L if the same information is required of more than one person.

**C.** A U.S. person who is a shareholder in a foreign corporation and who—

(1) acquires a cumulative 5% or more ownership in the outstanding stock of the foreign corporation,

(2) acquires an additional 5% or more ownership in the outstanding value of the stock in the foreign corporation,

(3) owns 5% or more in the value of the outstanding stock of the foreign corporation when the corporation is reorganized,

(4) disposes of sufficient stock in the foreign corporation to reduce the U.S. person's ownership in the value of the outstanding stock in the foreign corporation to less than 5%, or

(5) becomes a U.S. person while owning 5% or more in value of the outstanding stock of the foreign corporation.—Complete Schedules C through F, K, and O.

**D.** A U.S. person who had control of a foreign corporation for an uninterrupted period of at least 30 days during the annual accounting period of the foreign corporation.—Complete Schedules A through G, I, and M.

Also, see the instructions for Schedule L if the same information is required of more than one person.

**E.** A U.S. person who was a 10% or more shareholder in a corporation that was a controlled foreign corporation for an uninterrupted period of 30 days during its annual accounting period, and who owned stock in the controlled foreign corporation on the last day of the corporation's annual accounting period.—Complete Schedules C, D, E, J, and K. See the worksheets in the instructions for the computation of subpart F income. See section 957(d) for exceptions for individuals who are residents of U.S. possessions.

### Definitions—

**"U.S. Person."**—A U.S. person is any of the following:

- (1) a U.S. citizen or resident,
- (2) a domestic partnership,
- (3) a domestic corporation,
- (4) any estate or trust (other than a foreign estate or trust within the meaning of section 7701 (a)(31)).

**"Control."**—A U.S. person "controls" a foreign corporation if that person owns stock with more than 50% of the voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote, or if that person owns more than 50% of the total value of all shares of stock in the foreign corporation.

In determining "control" the rules for constructive ownership contained in section 318 apply with the following exceptions:

(a) if a non-U.S. person who is a partner or who is a beneficiary of an estate or trust is the owner of the stock, the U.S. partnership or estate or trust will not be considered to own such stock;

(b) if a non-U.S. person is a shareholder in a U.S. corporation, the corporation will not be considered to own the stock of the shareholder;

(c) if 10% or more in the value of the stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by or for any person, section 318(a)(2)(C) will apply.

**"U.S. Shareholder."**—A U.S. shareholder of a foreign corporation is a citizen or resident of the United States, a domestic partnership, a domestic corporation, or any estate or trust (other than a foreign estate or trust) who owns (directly, indirectly, or constructively) 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote of the foreign corporation. For rules for determining stock ownership, see section 958.

**"Controlled Foreign Corporation."**—A controlled foreign corporation is any foreign corporation of

which more than 50% of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote is owned (directly, indirectly, or constructively) by U.S. shareholders on any day during the tax year of such foreign corporation. For rules relating to corporations deriving income from the insurance of U.S. risks and corporations organized in U.S. possessions, see sections 957(b) and 957(c).

**"Subpart F Income."**—Subpart F income is defined in section 952. Generally, subpart F income includes—(1) income from the insurance of U.S. risks; (2) foreign base company income; (3) international boycott income; (4) the amount of any illegal bribes, kickbacks, or other payments made to an employee, official, or agent of a government; (5) amounts withdrawn from investments in less developed country corporations; (6) amounts withdrawn from investments in foreign based shipping operations; and (7) the increase in earnings of the corporation invested in U.S. property for the year.

**"Related persons."**—For purposes of completing Schedules C and D, the term "related" includes any person who has a relationship with the foreign corporation that is described in section 267(b). Also, the rules concerning the constructive ownership of stock contained in section 267(c) apply.

#### When To File

Attach Form 5471 and the appropriate schedules to your income tax return when you file it. An extension of time to file your income tax return is an extension of time to file Form 5471. Report information for the annual accounting period of the foreign corporation that ends with or within your income tax year.

For purposes of Schedule O, report acquisitions, dispositions, and reorganizations of foreign corporations that occur with or within your income tax year.

If you have previously supplied any information on Form 957, 958, 959, 2952, or 3646 to the IRS that could be reported on Form 5471 or its schedules, do not resubmit the information on Form 5471.

**Special filing requirement for persons who complete Schedule O.**—If you are required to file Form 5471 and Schedule O, in addition to attaching the form and schedule to your income tax return, you must file a copy of Form 5471 and Schedule O with the Philadelphia Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19255. File this copy by the due date of your income tax return (including extensions).

If you are not required to file an income tax return but are required to file Form 5471 and Schedule O, you must file Form 5471 and Schedule O with the Internal Revenue Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19255. File Form 5471 and Schedule O by April 15 following the calendar year during which you become liable for filing Form 5471 and Schedule O. Report acquisitions, dispositions, and reorganizations that occurred during the calendar year.

#### Penalties.—

Failure to file Form 5471 and the applicable schedules may result in the application of civil penalties unless reasonable cause can be established. Criminal penalties may also apply.

**Failure to submit information required under section 6035 (Form 5471 and Schedule N).**—Any person required to submit this type of information who fails to do so or fails to report the information requested may be subject to a penalty of \$1,000 (section 6679). Additionally, criminal penalties under sections 7203, 7206, and 7207 may apply for failure to submit information or for filing false or fraudulent information.

**Failure to submit information required under section 6038 (Form 5471 and Schedule M).**—Section 6038 states that any person who fails to submit the required information under that Code section will lose a portion of the foreign taxes available for credit under sections 901, 902, and 960. The reduction is 10% of the taxes available for credit for failure to submit the information when required; and an additional 5% reduction is made for each additional 3 months that the required information is not submitted. See section 6038(c)(2) for limits on the amount of this penalty.

For information required for annual accounting periods of the controlled foreign corporation that end after September 3, 1982, the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 imposes a penalty of \$1,000 for failing to supply the information for each controlled foreign corporation under section 6038 when required. Additionally, if the required information is not submitted within 90 days after the Secretary has mailed notice to the U.S. person, an additional \$1,000 penalty (per corporation) is charged for every 30 days that the information is not submitted. See section 6038(c)(3) for rules coordinating these penalties.

**Failure to submit information required under section 6046 (Form**

**5471 and Schedule O).**—Any U.S. person who is required to file Form 5471 and Schedule O may be subject to a penalty of \$1,000 for each failure to timely file information with respect to each reportable transaction or for failure to submit the required information with respect to each transaction. (Code section 6679(a).)

## General Instructions

### Page One.—

Enter your name, address, and identifying number. For individuals, their identifying number is their social security number; for all others, their identifying number is their employer identification number.

### Line 1—

(e) Enter the principal country in which the foreign corporation conducts its trade or business. This country may be different than the country of incorporation.

(f) Enter the business code number for the principal business activity. The codes are listed on page 12.

(g) Enter the principal business activity of the foreign corporation. See page 12 for a description of various business activities.

**Line 2—**If the foreign corporation had a branch or agent in the U.S., enter the name and identifying number of the branch or agent in the space provided on line 2. If the foreign corporation filed a U.S. income tax return, please complete the rest of the information on line 2.

## Specific Instructions

**Completion of Schedules C, D, E, F, or I.**—If you are required to complete Schedules C, D, E, F, or I for the annual accounting period of your foreign corporation, you may submit the information on any of those schedules in the form of statements that are in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, rather than completing the line entries on the schedules. Additionally, you are only required to complete Schedules C, D, and E (or the acceptable statements) for annual accounting periods of the foreign corporation when the foreign corporation pays you a dividend or generates Subpart F income.

**Schedule F—**Complete the balance sheets showing all appropriate amounts at the beginning and the end of the foreign corporation's annual accounting period.

**Schedule G—**If the foreign corporation had outstanding loans or indebtedness to or from shareholders or other related parties at either the

beginning or end of the foreign corporation's annual accounting period, please complete Schedule G.

**Schedule H**—Schedule H must be completed by any U.S. person which is a domestic corporation for each controlled foreign corporation in which it owns (as determined under section 958) 50% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote. However, Schedule H will only be required for those tax years of the foreign corporation for which—

- (1) An amount is includible in the gross income of such person with respect to such foreign corporation under section 951 (a) and the benefits of section 960 are claimed;
- (2) An amount is excluded from the foreign corporation's Subpart F income (within the meaning of section 952) by section 952(c) or section 952 (d); or
- (3) The benefits of section 902 are claimed with respect to taxes paid by such foreign corporation.

If two or more persons are required to furnish the information required by Schedule H with respect to the same foreign corporation for the same year, only one of such persons need file the information if each of the other persons indicates on their income tax return filed with respect to such corporation the name, address, and employer identification number of the person filing the information.

**Earnings and Profits.**—If the domestic corporation has so elected in accordance with the provisions of regulations section 1.902-1(g) or 1.964-1, the earnings and profits of the foreign corporation shall be computed either under the rules of regulations section 1.964-1 as modified by regulations section 1.902-1(g), or under the rules of regulations section 1.902-1(g), or under the rules of regulations section 1.964-1. In all other cases, the earnings and profits of the foreign corporation shall be computed in accordance with Revenue Ruling 63-6, C.B. 1963-1, 126.

**Exchange Rates.**—In converting items on the profit and loss statement to U.S. dollars, the exchange rate(s) used shall be the exchange rate(s) normally used under the rules of the Code section being applied to determine earnings and profits.

**Profit (loss) per Books.**—The term "books" means the books regularly maintained by the foreign corporation for the purpose of accounting to its shareholders.

**Blocked Income.**—The earnings and profits of the foreign corporation, as reflected on Schedule H, shall not be reduced by reason of the fact that all or any part of such earnings and profits could not have been distributed by the foreign corporation, because of currency or other restrictions or limitations imposed under the laws of any foreign country.

However, do not complete Schedule H if total assets at the end of the annual accounting period are less than \$25,000.

**Schedule I**—Complete Schedule I to analyze the unappropriated retained earnings of the foreign corporation at the end of its annual accounting period.

However, do not complete Schedule I if the total assets at the end of the annual accounting period are less than \$25,000.

**Schedule J**—Complete Schedule J to summarize the income of a controlled foreign corporation that a U.S. shareholder must report. The worksheets that follow in these instructions may be used by U.S. shareholders to compute income of the controlled foreign corporation whose annual accounting period ends with or within the U.S. shareholder's income tax year. Do not file these worksheets when filing Form 5471.

A step by step procedure for computing the foreign base company income on the worksheets is contained in proposed regulations 1.952-3. Please refer to these proposed regulations when completing the worksheets.

**Computation of Investment in United States Property.**—Investment in United States property does not include: (1) the stocks and obligations of a domestic corporation which is neither a U.S. shareholder of the controlled foreign corporation nor a domestic corporation, 25% or more of the total combined voting power of which (immediately after the acquisition) is owned or considered as being owned by the U.S. shareholders of the controlled foreign corporation; and (2) any movable property (other than a vessel or aircraft) which is used for the purpose of exploring for, developing, removing, or transporting resources from the ocean or under the ocean when used on the continental shelf of the United States.

Controlled foreign corporations should recompute their investments in U.S. property in accordance with the above definition and the rest of section 956(b)(2) to determine their corrected total investment in U.S. property as of the close of their last tax year beginning before January 1, 1976.

**Election by an Individual to be Taxed at Corporate Rates.**—A U.S. shareholder who elects to be taxed at corporate rates on amounts included in income under section 951(a) must attach to his or her tax return a computation of tax under section 962.

**Form 5713, International Boycott Report.**—Any person, or a member of a controlled group (within the meaning of section 993(a)(3)), which includes that person, which has operations in, or related to, a country (or with the government, a company, or a national of a country) which requires participation in or cooperation with an international boycott as a condition of doing business within such country or with the government, company, or national of that country, may be required to file Form 5713. Any person subject to the reporting requirements of section 999(a) is required to file Form 5713 in duplicate. One copy of Form 5713 should be attached to the income tax return. The other copy should be filed with the Internal Revenue Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19255. For further details, see Form 5713.

**International Boycott Income.**—If a controlled foreign corporation or a member of a controlled group (within the meaning of section 993(a)(3)) that includes the foreign corporation agrees to participate in or cooperate with an international boycott, a portion of the income of the controlled foreign corporation is included in Subpart F income. The amount included in Subpart F income is determined by multiplying the income of the controlled foreign corporation (other than income included under section 951 and U.S. source effectively connected business income described in section 952(b)) by the international boycott factor. The international boycott factor is a fraction determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

**Special Rule.**—If the shareholder of a controlled foreign corporation can clearly demonstrate that the income earned for the tax year is attributable to specific operations, then, instead of applying the international boycott factor, the addition to Subpart F income is the amount specifically attributable to the operations in which there was participation in or cooperation with an international boycott.

Enter the amount of international boycott income on line 5 of worksheet A.

**Illegal Bribes, Kickbacks, or Other Payments.**—Under section 952(a)

(4), the sum of the amounts of any illegal bribes, kickbacks, or other payments (within the meaning of section 162(c)) paid by or on behalf of the corporation, directly or indirectly, to an official, employee, or agent of a government is considered Subpart F income. These are payments that would be unlawful under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977. Enter the total amounts of these payments on line 6 of worksheet A.

## Worksheets for computing income from a controlled foreign corporation

The worksheets below will enable you to compute the amount that you must include in your income for the annual accounting period of the controlled foreign corporation that ends with or within your income tax year. Use the questions that follow as a guide in completing the various worksheets below.

- 1 Did the controlled foreign corporation have foreign base company income (as determined for purposes of section 954(b)(3)(A)) constituting 10% or more of its gross income? If "Yes," complete worksheet B.
- 2 Did the controlled foreign corporation receive premiums and other consideration from the insurance of U.S. risks in excess of 5% of the premiums and consideration received from insurance of all risks (section 953)? If "No," omit line 1 of worksheet A.
- 3 Has any amount ever been excluded from the foreign base company income of the controlled foreign corporation because of an increase in qualified investments in less developed countries or because of an increase in qualified investments in foreign base company shipping operations? If "Yes," complete worksheet D.
- 4 Has any amount ever been excluded from the subpart F income of the controlled foreign corporation because it qualified as an export trade corporation? If "Yes," complete worksheet F.
- 5 Did the controlled foreign corporation hold any United States property at the close of its tax year (other than property excluded under section 956(b)(2))? If "Yes," complete worksheet C.
- 6 Is the controlled foreign corporation a foreign investment company or a foreign personal holding company? If "Yes," see section 951(c) or (d) and the related regulations.

### Worksheet A—Pro Rata Share of Subpart F Income

1 Income derived from insurance of U.S. risks (section 953) . . . . .	
2 Exclusion of U.S. sourced income (section 952(b)) re: insurance of U.S. risks . . . . .	
3 Subtract line 2 from line 1 . . . . .	
4 Foreign base company income (worksheet B) . . . . .	
5 International boycott income (see section 952(a)(3) and Form 5713) . . . . .	
6 Amount of illegal bribes, kickbacks, or other payments (see section 952(a)(4)) . . . . .	
7 Add lines 3 through 6 . . . . .	
8 Pro rata share of line 7 (see regs. sec. 1.951-1(e)) . . . . .	
9 Pro rata share of earnings and profits limitation (sections 952(c) and (d)) . . . . .	
10 Line 8 or line 9, whichever is less . . . . .	
11 Pro rata share of reduction for export trade income (worksheet E) . . . . .	
12 Subtract line 11 from line 10 . . . . .	
13 (Number of days in tax year corporation was a controlled foreign corporation over number of days in tax year) times line 12 . . . . .	
14 Dividends paid to any other person with respect to your stock . . . . .	
15 (Number of days in tax year you did not own such stock over number of days in tax year) times line 12 . . . . .	
16 Line 14 or line 15, whichever is less . . . . .	
17 Pro rata share of subpart F income (line 13 less line 16). Enter here and on line 1, Schedule J . . . . .	

**Worksheet B—Foreign Base Company Income**

Show gross amounts before exclusions. If the entire gross income of the controlled foreign corporation is treated under section 954(b)(3)(B) as foreign base company income, separate the gross income into foreign base company shipping income and other than foreign base company shipping income. Enter the amount of foreign base company shipping income on line 1 and complete lines 1 through 7; however, the exclusion on line 2(c) is not allowed. Enter the balance of the gross income on line 19 and complete the worksheet; however, the exclusion on line 20(a) is not allowed.

1 Foreign base company shipping income (see proposed regs. 1.954-6) . . . . .		
2 Less foreign base company shipping income excluded under:		
(a) Section 952(b) (U.S. sourced income under subpart F) . . . . .		
(b) Section 954(b)(4) . . . . .		
(c) Section 954(b)(6) and (7) . . . . .		
(d) Dividends described in section 959(b) . . . . .		
3 Subtract line 2 from line 1 . . . . .		
4 Deductions allocable to income shown on line 3 (section 954(b)(5)) . . . . .		
5 Subtract line 4 from line 3 . . . . .		
6 Increase in qualified investments in foreign base company shipping operations (see proposed regs. 1.954-7) . . . . .		
7 Subtract line 6 from line 5 (net includible foreign base company shipping income) . . . . .		
8 Rents and royalties (other than foreign base company shipping income) . . . . .		
9 (a) Rents and royalties derived in the active conduct of a trade or business and received from an unrelated person (section 954(c)(3)(A)) . . . . .		
(b) Rents and royalties received from a related person for the use of property in the country of incorporation of the controlled foreign corporation (section 954(c)(4)(C)) . . . . .		
10 Subtract line 9 from line 8 . . . . .		
11 Dividends, interest, and net gains from the sale or exchange of stock or securities . . . . .		
12 Dividends, interest, and net gains described in sections 954(b)(6)(A), 954(c)(3)(B), 954(c)(3)(C), 954(c)(4)(A), and 954(c)(4)(C) . . . . .		
13 Subtract line 12 from line 11 . . . . .		
14 Other foreign personal holding company income . . . . .		
15 Total foreign personal holding company income (add lines 10, 13, and 14) . . . . .		
16 Foreign base company sales income (section 954(d)) . . . . .		
17 Foreign base company services income (section 954(e)) . . . . .		
18 Foreign base company oil related income (only applies to annual accounting periods of the controlled foreign corporation beginning after 1982) . . . . .		
19 Total—add lines 15, 16, 17, and 18 . . . . .		
20 Exclusion of certain gross amounts included in line 19:		
(a) Income described in section 954(b)(6)(B) . . . . .		
(b) Income described in section 954(b)(4) . . . . .		
(c) Dividends described in section 959(b) . . . . .		
(d) Exclusion of U.S. sourced income (section 952(b)) . . . . .		
21 Subtract line 20 from line 19 . . . . .		
22 Deductions (including taxes) allocable to amounts included on line 21 (section 954(b)(5)) . . . . .		
23 Subtract line 22 from line 21 . . . . .		
24 Foreign base company income (line 7 plus line 23). Enter here and on line 4, worksheet A . . . . .		

### Worksheet C—Pro Rata Share of Increase in Earnings Invested in U.S. Property

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1  | Amount of U.S. property (other than property excluded under section 956(b)(2)) held, directly or indirectly, by the controlled foreign corporation at the close of the tax year . . . . .               |  |
| 2  | If limitation applies, enter current and accumulated earnings and profits at the close of the tax year (see regs. sec. 1.956-1(b)) . . . . .  |  |
| 3  | Amounts of earnings invested in U.S. property at the close of the tax year which would constitute a dividend if distributed on such date (line 1 or line 2, whichever is applicable) . . . . .          |  |
| 4  | Amount of U.S. property (other than property excluded under section 956(b)(2)) held, directly or indirectly, by the controlled foreign corporation at the close of the preceding tax year . . . . .     |  |
| 5  | If limitation applies, enter current and accumulated earnings and profits at the close of the preceding tax year (see regs. sec. 1.956-1(b)) . . . . .  |  |
| 6  | Amount of earnings invested in U.S. property at the close of the preceding tax year which would constitute a dividend if distributed on such date (line 4 or line 5, whichever is applicable) . . . . . |  |
| 7  | Amounts paid during the preceding tax year to which section 959(c)(1) applies . . . . .   |  |
| 8  | Subtract line 7 from line 6 . . . . .   |  |
| 9  | Pro rata share of line 3 (see regs. sec. 1.956-1(d)) . . . . .  |  |
| 10 | Pro rata share of line 8 (see regs. sec. 1.956-1(d)) . . . . .  |  |
| 11 | Subtract line 10 from line 9 . . . . .  |  |
| 12 | (Number of days in tax year corporation was a controlled foreign corporation over number of days in tax year) times line 11 . . . . .   |  |
| 13 | Amounts excludable under section 959(a)(2) . . . . .  |  |
| 14 | Pro rata share of increase in earnings invested in United States property (line 12 less line 13). Enter here and on line 2, Schedule J . . . . .  |  |

### Worksheet D—Pro Rata Share of Previously Excluded Subpart F Income Withdrawn From Qualified Investments in Less Developed Country Corporations and From Qualified Investments in Foreign Base Company Shipping Operations

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|---|--|--|
| 1 | Decrease in qualified investments in less developed countries (see regs. sec. 1.955-1(b)(1)) and foreign base company shipping operations (see temp. regs. sec. 1.955A) . . . . .  |  |
| 2 | Limitation (see regs. sec. 1.955-1(b)(2)):   |  |
|   | (a) Sum of earnings and profits for the tax year and earnings and profits accumulated for prior tax years beginning after December 31, 1962 . . . . .  |  |
|   | (b) Sum of amounts invested in less developed countries or foreign base company shipping operations and excluded from foreign base company income for all prior tax years, less sum of such amounts withdrawn for such years (see regs. sec. 1.955-1(b)(2)(i)) . . . . . |  |
| 3 | Enter line 2(a) or line 2(b), whichever is less . . . . .  |  |
| 4 | Previously excluded subpart F income withdrawn for the tax year (line 1 or line 3, whichever is less) . . . . .  |  |
| 5 | Pro rata share of line 4 (see regs. sec. 1.955-1(c)) . . . . .   |  |
| 6 | (Number of days in tax year corporation was a controlled foreign corporation over number of days in tax year) times line 5. Enter here and on line 3, Schedule J . . . . .   |  |

### Worksheet E—Pro Rata Share of Reduction for Export Trade Income

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|---|--|--|
| 1 | Total export trade income (section 971(b)) . . . . .   |  |
| 2 | Amount of line 1 which constitutes foreign base company income included in line 24, worksheet B . . . . .  |  |
| 3 | 150% of export promotion expenses allocable to export trade income which constitutes foreign base company income (see regs. sec. 1.970-1(b)(2)(i)) . . . . .   |  |
| 4 | 10% of gross receipts and gross amounts received or accrued which are attributable to export trade income which constitutes foreign base company income (see regs. sec. 1.970-1(b)(2)(ii)) . . . . . |  |
| 5 | Increase in investments in export trade assets (see regs. sec. 1.970-1(d)(2)) . . . . .  |  |
| 6 | Line 5 times line 2 divided by line 1 . . . . .  |  |
| 7 | Reduction for export trade income—enter the smallest of line 2, 3, 4, or 6 . . . . .   |  |
| 8 | Pro rata share of line 7 (see regs. sec. 1.951-1(e)). Enter here and on line 11, worksheet A . . . . .   |  |

**Worksheet F—Pro Rata Share of Previously Excluded Export Trade Income  
Withdrawn from Investment in Export Trade Assets**

1 Decrease in investments in export trade assets (see regs. sec. 1.970-1(d)(3)) . . . . .	
2 Pro rata share of line 1 . . . . .	
3 Pro rata share of the sum of earnings and profits for the tax year and earnings and profits accumulated for prior tax years beginning after December 31, 1962 (see regs. sec. 1.970-1(c)(2)(ii)) . . . . .	
4 Limitation under section 970(b) (see regs. sec. 1.970-1(c)(2)(i)):	
(a) Pro rata share of the sum of the amounts by which subpart F income for prior tax years was reduced under section 970(a) . . . . .	
(b) Pro rata share of the sum of the amounts which were not included in subpart F income for prior tax years by reason of regs. sec. 1.972-1 . . . . .	
(c) Add lines 4(a) and 4(b) . . . . .	
(d) Pro rata share of the sum of the amounts which were previously included in your gross income for prior tax years under section 951(a)(1)(A)(ii) by reason of section 970(b) . . . . .	
5 Subtract line 4(d) from line 4(c) . . . . .	
6 Enter the smallest of line 2, 3, or 5 . . . . .	
7 (Number of days in tax year corporation was a controlled foreign corporation over number of days in tax year) times line 6. Enter here and on line 4, Schedule J . . . . .	

**Schedule K**—Shareholders in a controlled foreign corporation who are reporting Subpart F income must complete Schedule K from the earlier of 1962 or the date the foreign corporation first generated subpart F income.

U.S. shareholders who are completing Form 5471 and Schedule O must complete Schedule K for the foreign corporation for all of its annual accounting periods since 1962.

**Schedule L**—Under certain circumstances described below, one person may file Form 5471 and the applicable schedules for other persons who have the same filing requirements as the person filing Form 5471 (and schedules).

• A U.S. person who is otherwise required to file Schedule M will not have to file Schedule M if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) the person does not own a direct interest in the foreign corporation, and

(2) the person is required to file Schedule M only by rules of attribution, and

(3) the person from whom the stock ownership is attributed files Form 5471 and Schedules L and M.

If you are excepted from filing Schedule M because all of the above conditions apply to you, you must submit a statement with your income tax return identifying the person who filed for you, that person's taxpayer identifying number, and the service center where that person files his or her income tax return.

• If you are an officer, director, or 10% or more U.S. shareholder in a foreign personal holding company who is filing Form 5471 and Sched-

ule N and there are other officers, directors, or 10% or more U.S. shareholders who are required to file Form 5471 and Schedule N, you may file Form 5471 and Schedule N for these persons by completing Schedule L.

• Any two or more officers or directors of a foreign corporation who must report information on Form 5471 and Schedule O with respect to one or more U.S. shareholders of that foreign corporation may jointly file Form 5471. One officer or director must file Form 5471 and Schedule O in duplicate (as explained under "Who Must File") and complete Schedule L with respect to the other officers or directors.

Also, any two or more officers or directors required to file with respect to one or more shareholders of the same corporation may appoint, by one or more powers of attorney, one officer or director as attorney in fact for the purpose of preparing their separate returns or a joint return.

The power of attorney must be made in accordance with regulations section 1.6046-1(e)(3). It must be limited to a single calendar year and to the preparation of Form 5471 and Part I of Schedule O. A copy of each power of attorney is not required to be filed with Form 5471 but must be available for inspection by the Internal Revenue Service.

**Schedule M**—Schedule M is an information return required by section 6038. Every U.S. person must file Schedule M for each foreign corporation that person controls for any 30 day period within the foreign corporation's annual accounting period. Schedule M is filed to report the transactions of the foreign corporation's annual accounting period end-

ing with or within the U.S. person's income tax year.

**Schedule N**—Schedule N is an information return used to report the activities of a foreign personal holding company. Schedule N is used to report the information required by section 6035.

**Foreign personal holding company.**—A foreign personal holding company is defined in section 552. In general any foreign corporation is a foreign personal holding company if it meets a gross income test and a stock ownership test.

**Gross income test.**—At least 60% of the foreign personal holding company's gross income (as defined in section 555(a)) is foreign personal holding company income (section 553).

Foreign personal holding company income generally includes—(1) dividends, interest, royalties, and annuities; (2) gains from the sale or exchange of stock or securities; (3) gains from commodity transactions; (4) amounts received from estates and trusts; (5) amounts received under personal service contracts and from the sale of personal service contracts; (6) amounts received as compensation for use of corporation property by a shareholder; and (7) rents.

For a more detailed explanation, see section 553.

Once a foreign personal holding company meets the gross income test, the minimum percentage is lowered to 50% for any subsequent tax year. The foreign corporation will, however, continue to be considered a foreign personal holding company until either (1) the stock requirement test is not met or (2) the end of 3



consecutive tax years in each of which less than 50% of the gross income is foreign personal holding company income.

**Stock ownership test.**—The stock ownership test is met if, at any time during the tax year, 50% or more of the value of the outstanding stock of the foreign corporation is owned, directly or indirectly, by or for 5 or fewer individuals who are citizens or residents of the United States.

The following do not qualify as foreign personal holding companies:

(1) a corporation exempt from income tax under Subchapter F (sections 501–528); and

(2) a corporation organized and doing business under the banking and credit laws of a foreign country if it is established to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the corporation is not being used to avoid or evade taxes that would normally be imposed upon its shareholders. If the corporation meets this test, the Secretary will issue a certificate that the corporation is not a foreign personal holding company.

Shareholders of a foreign corporation that qualifies for the exception above must attach a copy of the Secretary's certificate to their income tax return for each tax year that they are shareholders in the corporation.

**Who Must File.**—Every U.S. citizen or resident who is an officer, director, or 10% or more (either directly or indirectly) shareholder (50% or more shareholders for tax years of the foreign personal holding company that began before September 4, 1982) in a foreign personal holding company must file Schedule N. The information is submitted for the foreign personal holding company's annual accounting period that ends with or within the officer's, director's, or shareholder's income tax year.

Whether an individual is considered an officer, director, or 10% or more shareholder is determined on the date that Form 5471 is required to be filed. If no individual qualifies as of that date, the determination is made on the last day of the foreign corporation's taxable year on which there was such a person who was a U.S. citizen or resident.

An individual is considered to own the stock owned by members of his or her family as described in section 544(a)(2).

**Corporation that ceases to be a foreign personal holding company.**—File a return for a corporation that ceased being a foreign personal holding company after the tax year ended,

if it was a foreign personal holding company during the tax year.

**Change in rights.**—If, during the tax year, an amendment to the corporate charter or any other cause changed the rights of various classes of shareholders or the conversion privileges of outstanding securities, attach a statement to the return describing the changes in detail.

**Corporation organized or reorganized during the tax year.**—If you are filing for a tax year in which the corporation was organized or reorganized, submit the following information:

(a) A list of the classes and kinds of assets transferred to the corporation for corporate stock or securities in connection with the organization or reorganization.

(b) A detailed list of any stock or securities included in the assets transferred to the corporation for its stock or securities.

(c) A list of the names and addresses of the persons who, immediately before the transfer, owned assets transferred to the corporation for its stock or securities.

**First-time filer.**—If this is the first time you are submitting information required under section 6035, attach the following information:

(a) A statement of stock ownership showing that during the corporation's tax year more than 50% in value of its outstanding stock was owned, directly or indirectly, by or for not more than five individual citizens or residents of the U.S.

(b) A detailed statement of the conversion privileges of any outstanding securities that are convertible into the corporation's stock.

(c) A detailed statement of the respective rights of the various classes of shareholders if more than one class of stock is outstanding.

This information does not, however, need to be submitted if it was previously furnished by another person.

## Specific Instructions for Part I (Schedule N)

**Section A.**—List in Section A the outstanding securities of the foreign personal holding company that are convertible into the stock of the foreign personal holding company. List the interest rate and the face value of the securities at the beginning and end of the corporation's annual accounting period.

Also list in Section A any options granted by the corporation for its taxable year that begins after September 3, 1982.

**Section B.**—Identify each person who is the holder of convertible securities in the foreign personal holding company. Also enter the class of securities held, the number and face value at the beginning and end of the corporation's tax year, and an explanation of any change in the holdings for each person holding the convertible securities.

For tax years of the foreign personal holding company that begin after September 3, 1982, enter the name and address of each person granted an option for the stock of the foreign personal holding company.

## Specific Instructions for Part II (Schedule N)

**Section A.**—Computation of Undistributed Foreign Personal Holding Company Income.

Part II is used to report the income and deductions of the foreign personal holding company's tax year.

**Line 2.**—Enter on line 2 any adjustments to the earnings and profits of the foreign personal holding company that are used to arrive at the taxable income of the foreign personal holding company. Examples of items that would increase the taxable income of the foreign personal holding company might be (1) expenses that are not deductible for income tax purposes but have been used in arriving at earnings and profits, and (2) excesses of capital losses over capital gains. Examples of amounts that would reduce the earnings and profits of the foreign personal holding company to arrive at its taxable income might be expenses deducted in prior years to determine earnings and profits of the foreign personal holding company that are properly chargeable in the current year in determining taxable income.

**Line 5.**—Excess of expenses and depreciation over income from property not allowable under section 556(b)(5).—Section 556(b)(5) provides a specific limitation in computing undistributed personal holding company income with respect to the allowance of deductions for trade or business expenses and depreciation that are allocable to the operation and maintenance of property owned or operated by a foreign personal holding company. These deductions will not be allowed in excess of the aggregate amount of the rent or other compensation received for the use of, or the right to use, the property unless it is established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner:

(a) that the rent or other compensation received was the highest obtained, or, if none was received, that none was obtainable;



(b) that the property was held in the course of a business carried on for profit; and

(c) either that there was reasonable expectation that the operation of the property would result in a profit or that the property was necessary to the conduct of the business.

If excess deductions are claimed, attach a statement for each property showing the following:

(a) a description of the property;

(b) the cost or other basis to the corporation and the nature and value of the consideration paid for the property;

(c) the name and address of the person from whom the property was acquired and the date the property was acquired;

(d) the name and address of the person to whom the property was leased or rented, or the person permitted to use the property, and the number of shares of stock, if any, held by the person and the members of his or her family;

(e) the nature (cash, securities, services, etc.) and gross amount of rent or other compensation received or accrued for the use of, or the right to use, the property during the tax year and for each of the 5 preceding years and the amount of expense incurred with respect to, and the depreciation sustained on, the property for such years;

(f) evidence that the rent or other compensation was the highest obtainable or, if none was received or accrued, a statement of the reason that none was received or accrued;

(g) a copy of the contract, lease, or rental agreement;

(h) the purpose for which the property was used;

(i) the business carried on by the corporation with the respect to which the property was held and the gross income, expenses, and taxable income derived from the conduct of such business for the tax year and for each of the 5 preceding years;

(j) the reasons for acquiring the property, for expecting that it would be profitable, and for using the property in the business of the corporation; and

(k) any other information in support of the deductions.

**Line 6.—Deductions for taxes and payments to employees' pension trusts not allowable under section 556(b)(6).**—Enter the total amount of any deductions taken in computing taxable income under the provisions of section 164(e), relating to taxes of a shareholder paid by the corporation, and section 404, relating to pension, etc., trusts.

**Line 8.—Contributions deductible under section 556(b)(2).**—For purposes of computing undistributed foreign personal holding company income, section 556(b)(2) and the related regulations provide that the limitations in section 170(b)(1)(A), (B), and (C)(i) (relating to charitable contributions by individuals) apply. The limitations in section 170(b)(1)(C)(ii) (relating to excess charitable contributions by individuals of certain capital gain property), section 170(b)(2) (relating to the 10% limitation on charitable contributions by corporations), and section 170(d) (relating to carryovers of excess contributions of individuals and corporations) do not apply.

Although the limitations of section 170(b)(1)(A), (B), and (C)(i) are 50%, 20%, and 30%, respectively, of an individual's contribution base, these limitations are applied for purposes of section 556(b)(2) by using 50%, 20%, and 30%, respectively, of the corporation's taxable income as adjusted for purposes of section 170(b)(2) (i.e., the same amount of taxable income to which the 10% limitation applies).

The term "contribution base" when used in section 170(b)(1) means the corporation's taxable income computed (1) with the adjustments, other than the 10% limitation, provided in section 170(b)(2), (2) without the deduction of the amount disallowed under section 556(b)(5) (relating to expenses and depreciation applicable to property of the taxpayer) and section 556(b)(6) (relating to taxes and contributions to pension trusts) and (3) without the inclusion of the amounts includible as dividends under section 555(b) (relating to the inclusion in gross income of a foreign personal holding company of its distributive share of the undistributed foreign personal holding company income of another company in which it is a shareholder).

The carryover of charitable contributions made in a prior year, otherwise allowable as a deduction in computing taxable income to the extent provided in section 170(b)(1)(C)(ii) and (d), is not allowed as a deduction in computing undistributed foreign personal holding company income for any tax year.

**Line 9.—Taxes.**—Section 556(b)(1) provides a deduction for Federal income tax accrued (or, in some cases, paid) during the tax year, but not including the accumulated earnings tax imposed by section 531 or the personal holding company tax imposed by section 541.

Attach a schedule showing (a) the nature of income on which Federal

income tax was paid or withheld at the source; (b) when and where the tax was paid or withheld; (c) the amount of tax paid or accrued; and (d) the tax year to which the tax relates.

Also, attach a schedule of income, war profits, and excess profits tax of foreign countries and possessions of the U.S. accrued during the tax year to the extent not allowable as a deduction because a foreign tax credit was claimed.

**Line 10.—Net operating loss for the preceding tax year.**—Section 556(b)(4) provides that in lieu of the net operating loss deduction provided in section 172 there will be allowed the amount of the net operating loss (as defined in section 172(c)) for the preceding tax year computed without the deductions provided in sections 242 through 250, except for section 248.

**Section B.—Deduction for dividends paid.**—Enter the deduction for dividends paid provided in section 561. The deduction for dividends paid is the sum of the dividends paid during the tax year and the consent dividends for the tax year (determined under section 565).

The rules in section 562 will apply in determining the deduction for dividends paid. Compute the deduction in Section B and attach (a) a copy of each dividend resolution and (b) a concise statement of the pertinent facts relating to the payment of each dividend, clearly specifying (1) the medium of payment and (2) if not paid in money, the fair market value and adjusted basis (or face value, if paid in the corporation's own obligations) on the date of distribution of the property, and (3) the manner in which the fair market value and adjusted basis were determined.

**Schedule O**—Schedule O is used to report the organization or reorganization of a foreign corporation and the acquisition of its stock under section 6046. U.S. persons who are officers, directors, or shareholders in a foreign corporation must complete Schedule O in certain cases described below.

#### Who Must Complete Schedule O

**A. Officers and directors.**—Every U.S. citizen or resident who is a director or officer of a foreign corporation must complete Schedule O to report each U.S. person who:

(1) acquires stock in the foreign corporation (in one or more transactions) that gives that person a 5% or more ownership in the foreign corporation. Stock owned by the U.S. per-

son on January 1, 1963, however, is not considered in determination of the 5% amount, or

(2) acquires an additional 5% ownership in the foreign corporation after Schedule O (or Form 959) has been filed.

#### Examples—

(1) Mr. Harris is a U.S. citizen who is a director of a foreign corporation. Mr. Johnson, also a U.S. citizen, acquires stock in the following transactions—

(a) on March 1, 1980, Johnson acquires 2% of the corporation's stock;

(b) on October 1, 1980, Johnson acquires an additional 2% of the corporation's stock; and

(c) on December 1, 1980, Johnson acquires an additional 2% of the corporation's stock.

Harris is required to report Johnson's December 1, 1980, transaction since Johnson at that point owned more than 5% of the foreign corporation.

(2) The facts are the same as above. Also, Johnson acquires an additional 4% of the foreign corporation's outstanding stock on March 1, 1983, and on April 1, 1983, Johnson acquires an additional 2% of the foreign corporation's outstanding stock.

Harris does not have to complete Schedule O for the March 1, 1983, transaction since Johnson had not acquired an additional 5% since Harris last completed Form 959. Harris is, however, required to complete Schedule O for the April 1, 1983, transaction since Johnson had, at that time, acquired an additional 5% of the foreign corporation's outstanding stock.

**B. Shareholders.**—Every U.S. person must file Schedule O when:

(a) the person acquires (whether in one or more transactions) outstanding stock of a foreign corporation which has, or which when added to any stock then owned by that person (excluding any stock owned on January 1, 1963, if on that date he or she owned 5% or more in value of stock) has a value equal to 5% or more in value of the outstanding stock of the foreign corporation;

(b) the person, having already acquired 5% or more in value of the outstanding stock of the foreign corporation or the interest referred to in (a) above:

(i) acquires (whether in one or more transactions) an additional 5% or more in value of the outstanding stock of the foreign corporation,

(ii) owns 5% or more in value of the outstanding stock of the foreign

corporation when the foreign corporation is reorganized, or

(iii) disposes of sufficient stock in the foreign corporation to reduce his or her interest to less than 5% in value of the corporation, or

(c) the person becomes a U.S. person while owning 5% or more in value of the outstanding stock of the foreign corporation.

#### Examples—

(1) On April 17, 1980, Mr. Smith, a U.S. citizen, acquires a 5% ownership in a foreign corporation. Mr. Smith completed Form 959 to report this transaction.

(2) On June 10, 1983, a domestic corporation Z acquires a 6% ownership in a foreign corporation. Z completes Form 5471 and Schedule O to report this transaction. On July 7, 1983, Z acquires an additional 4% of the outstanding stock of the foreign corporation and on September 2, 1983, Z acquires an additional 2% of the foreign corporation's outstanding stock. Z is not required to complete Schedule O for the July 7, 1983, transaction, but Z must complete Schedule O to report the September 2, 1983, transaction since that transaction gives Z an additional 5% ownership from the last time Z became liable for completing Schedule O (June 10, 1983).

(3) On May 1, 1983, D, a domestic corporation, owns 15% of the outstanding stock of a foreign corporation. On August 7, 1983, the foreign corporation was reorganized. As a result, D then owned 7% of the foreign corporation's outstanding stock. D must complete Schedule O to report this transaction.

(4) The facts are the same as above in Example (3). Additionally, on October 1, 1983, D donates 3% of the outstanding stock of the foreign corporation to a charitable organization. D must complete Schedule O to report this transaction since the transaction reduces D's interest in the foreign corporation to less than 5%.

#### C. Persons not required to file:

(1) An officer or director is not required to file Schedule O to report an acquisition of stock by a shareholder if:

(a) three or fewer U.S. persons own 95% or more in value of the outstanding stock of the foreign corporation, and

(b) a U.S. person files a return as a shareholder to report the acquisition.

An officer or director is not required to file a return with respect to

a shareholder who is not required to file a return as described below.

(2) A shareholder is not required to file Schedule O if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) the shareholder does not directly own an interest in the foreign corporation,

(b) the shareholder is required to furnish the information solely by reason of attribution of stock ownership from a U.S. person, and

(c) the person from whom the stock ownership is attributed furnishes all of the information required of the person to whom the stock ownership is attributed.

## Specific Instructions (Schedule O)

### Part I

Column (a).—Enter the name of the shareholder whose transaction is being reported.

Column (b).—Enter the address of the shareholder being reported in column (a).

Column (c).—Enter the taxpayer identifying number for the shareholder being reported in column (a). For individuals, this is their social security number. For all others, it is their employer identification number.

Column (d).—Enter the date the shareholder being reported in column (a) first acquired a 5% or more ownership in the foreign corporation.

Column (e).—Enter the date the shareholder being reported in column (a) acquired an additional 5% or more ownership in the foreign corporation.

### Part II

Part II may be completed by one or more shareholders who are participating in the same transaction that gives rise to the completion of Schedule O.

#### Section A.—

Column (a).—Enter the name of each shareholder who is completing Schedule O.

Column (b).—Enter the following for the last U.S. income tax return filed by the shareholder listed in column (a).

Column (1).—Enter the type of return filed (for example, Form 1040, 1065, 1120, etc.).

Column (2).—Enter the date the last return was filed.

Column (3).—Enter the Internal Revenue Service Center where the shareholder listed in column (a) filed its last income tax return.

Column (c).—Enter the last date the shareholder listed in column (a) filed any information required by section 6046 (Form 5471 and Schedule O or Form 959).

**Section B.**—The shareholder completing Section B must enter the following information with respect to any U.S. citizen or resident who is an officer or director of the foreign corporation.

Column (a).—Enter the name of each officer or director of the foreign corporation who is a U.S. citizen or resident.

Column (b).—Enter the address of each individual listed in column (a).

Column (c).—Enter the social security number of the individual listed in column (a).

Column (d).—Check the appropriate box or boxes that identify the individual listed in column (a).

**Section C.**—Section C is completed by shareholders who are completing Schedule O because they have acquired sufficient stock in a foreign

corporation. If the shareholder acquired the stock in more than one transaction, use a separate line to report each transaction.

Column (a).—Enter the name of the U.S. shareholder.

Column (b).—Enter the class of stock acquired by the person listed in column (a).

Column (c).—Enter the date the stock was acquired by the person listed in column (a).

Column (d).—Enter the method of acquisition. (For example, "purchase," "gift," "bequest," "trade," etc.)

Column (e).—Enter the number of shares—

Column (1).—Acquired directly by the person listed in column (a).

Column (2).—Acquired indirectly by the shareholder listed in column (a), such as through the purchase of stock in one foreign corporation that has sufficient ownership in a second foreign corporation that would re-

quire the shareholder to file Schedule O.

Column (3).—Constructively owned by the shareholder listed in column (a).

For purposes of column (3), stock owned directly or indirectly by, or for, a foreign corporation or a foreign partnership is considered as being owned proportionately by its shareholders or partners. An individual is considered as owning the stock owned directly or indirectly by, or for, his or her brothers and sisters (whether by whole or half blood), spouse, ancestors, and lineal descendants.

Column (f).—Enter the amount paid by the shareholder listed in column (a) for the shares of stock listed in column (e). If no price was paid, enter the value given for the shares.

Column (g).—Enter the name and address of the person from whom the shareholder listed in column (a) purchased the shares of stock entered in column (e).

# Codes for Principal Business Activity

These industry titles and definitions are based, in general, on the Standard Industrial Classification System authorized by Regulatory and Statistical Analysis Division, Office of

Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, to classify enterprises by type of activity in which they are engaged.

Using the list below, enter on page 1, under 1(f), the code number for the specific industry group from which the largest percentage of "total receipts" is derived.

## Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

**Code**  
0400 Agricultural production.  
0600 Agricultural services (except veterinarians), forestry, fishing, hunting, and trapping.

## Mining

**Metal mining:**  
1010 Iron ores.  
1070 Copper, lead and zinc, gold and silver ores.  
1098 Other metal mining.  
1150 Coal mining.  
**Oil and gas extraction:**  
1330 Crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids.  
1380 Oil and gas field services.  
**Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels:**  
1430 Dimension, crushed and broken stone; sand and gravel.  
1498 Other nonmetallic minerals, except fuels.

## Construction

**General building contractors and operative builders:**  
1510 General building contractors.  
1531 Operative builders.  
1600 Heavy construction contractors.  
**Special trade contractors:**  
1711 Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning.  
1731 Electrical work.  
1798 Other special trade contractors.

## Manufacturing

**Food and kindred products:**  
2010 Meat products.  
2020 Dairy products.  
2030 Preserved fruits and vegetables.  
2040 Grain mill products.  
2050 Bakery products.  
2060 Sugar and confectionery products.  
2081 Malt liquors and malt.  
2088 Alcoholic beverages, except malt liquors and malt.  
2089 Bottled soft drinks, and flavorings.  
2096 Other food and kindred products.  
2100 Tobacco manufacturers.  
**Textile mill products:**  
2228 Weaving mills and textile finishing.  
2250 Knitting mills.  
2298 Other textile mill products.  
**Apparel and other textile products:**  
2315 Men's and boys' clothing.  
2345 Women's and children's clothing.  
2388 Other apparel and accessories.  
2390 Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.  
**Lumber and wood products:**  
2415 Logging, sawmills, and planing mills.  
2430 Millwork, plywood, and related products.  
2498 Other wood products, including wood buildings and mobile homes.  
2500 Furniture and fixtures.  
**Paper and allied products:**  
2625 Pulp, paper, and board mills.  
2699 Other paper products.  
**Printing and publishing:**  
2710 Newspapers.  
2720 Periodicals.  
2735 Books, greeting cards, and miscellaneous publishing.  
2799 Commercial and other printing, and printing trade services.

**Code**  
**Chemicals and allied products:**  
2815 Industrial chemicals, plastics materials and synthetics.  
2830 Drugs.  
2840 Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods.  
2850 Paints and allied products.  
2898 Agricultural and other chemical products.  
**Petroleum refining and related industries (including those integrated with extraction):**  
2910 Petroleum refining (including integrated).  
2998 Other petroleum and coal products.  
**Rubber and misc. plastics products:**  
3050 Rubber products; plastics footwear, hose and belting.  
3070 Misc. plastics products.  
**Leather and leather products:**  
3140 Footwear, except rubber.  
3198 Other leather and leather products.  
**Stone, clay, and glass products:**  
3225 Glass products.  
3240 Cement, hydraulic.  
3270 Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.  
3298 Other nonmetallic mineral products.  
**Primary metal industries:**  
3370 Ferrous metal industries; misc. primary metal products.  
3380 Nonferrous metal industries.  
**Fabricated metal products:**  
3410 Metal cans and shipping containers.  
3428 Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware; screw machine products, bolts, and similar products.  
3430 Plumbing and heating, except electric and warm air.  
3440 Fabricated structural metal products.  
3460 Metal forgings and stampings.  
3470 Coating, engraving, and allied services.  
3480 Ordnance and accessories, except vehicles and guided missiles.  
3490 Misc. fabricated metal products.  
**Machinery, except electrical:**  
3520 Farm machinery.  
3530 Construction and related machinery.  
3540 Metalworking machinery.  
3550 Special industry machinery.  
3560 General industrial machinery.  
3570 Office, computing, and accounting machines.  
3598 Other machinery except electrical.  
**Electrical and electronic equipment:**  
3630 Household appliances.  
3665 Radio, television, and communication equipment.  
3670 Electronic components and accessories.  
3698 Other electrical equipment.  
3710 Motor vehicles and equipment.  
**Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles:**  
3725 Aircraft, guided missiles and parts.  
3730 Ship and boat building and repairing.  
3798 Other transportation equipment, except motor vehicles.  
**Instruments and related products:**  
3815 Scientific instruments and measuring devices; watches and clocks.  
3845 Optical, medical, and ophthalmic goods.  
3860 Photographic equipment and supplies.

**Code**  
3998 Other manufacturing products.

## Transportation and Public Utilities

**Transportation:**  
4000 Railroad transportation.  
4100 Local and interurban passenger transit.  
4200 Trucking and warehousing.  
4400 Water transportation.  
4500 Transportation by air.  
4600 Pipe lines, except natural gas.  
4700 Miscellaneous transportation services.  
**Communication:**  
4825 Telephone, telegraph, and other communication services.  
4830 Radio and television broadcasting.  
**Electric, gas, and sanitary services:**  
4910 Electric services.  
4920 Gas production and distribution.  
4930 Combination utility services.  
4990 Water supply and other sanitary services.

## Wholesale Trade

**Durable:**  
5008 Machinery, equipment, and supplies.  
5010 Motor vehicles and automotive equipment.  
5020 Furniture and home furnishings.  
5030 Lumber and construction materials.  
5040 Sporting, recreational, photographic, and hobby goods, toys and supplies.  
5050 Metals and minerals, except petroleum and scrap.  
5060 Electrical goods.  
5070 Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies.  
5098 Other durable goods.  
**Nondurable:**  
5110 Paper and paper products.  
5129 Drugs, drug proprietaries, and druggists' sundries.  
5130 Apparel, piece goods, and notions.  
5140 Groceries and related products.  
5150 Farm-product raw materials.  
5160 Chemicals and allied products.  
5170 Petroleum and petroleum products.  
5180 Alcoholic beverages.  
5190 Misc. nondurable goods.

## Retail Trade

**Building materials, garden supplies, and mobile home dealers:**  
5220 Building materials dealers.  
5251 Hardware stores.  
5265 Garden supplies and mobile home dealers.  
5300 General merchandise stores.  
**Food stores:**  
5410 Grocery stores.  
5490 Other food stores.  
**Automotive dealers and service stations:**  
5515 Motor vehicle dealers.  
5541 Gasoline service stations.  
5598 Other automotive dealers.  
5600 Apparel and accessory stores.  
5700 Furniture and home furnishings stores.  
5800 Eating and drinking places.  
**Misc. retail stores:**  
5912 Drug stores and proprietary stores.  
5921 Liquor stores.  
5995 Other retail stores.

## Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

**Code**  
**Banking:**  
6030 Mutual savings banks.  
6060 Bank holding companies.  
6090 Banks, except mutual savings banks and bank holding companies.  
**Credit agencies other than banks:**  
6120 Savings and loan associations.  
6140 Personal credit institutions.  
6150 Business credit institutions.  
6199 Other credit agencies.  
**Security, commodity brokers, and services:**  
6210 Security brokers, dealers, and flotation companies.  
6299 Commodity contracts brokers and dealers; security and commodity exchanges; and allied services.  
**Insurance:**  
6355 Life insurance.  
6356 Mutual insurance, except life or marine and certain fire or flood insurance companies.  
6359 Other insurance companies.  
6411 Insurance agents, brokers, and service.  
**Real estate:**  
6511 Real estate operators and lessors of buildings.  
6516 Lessors of mining, oil, and similar property.  
6518 Lessors of railroad property and other real property.  
6530 Condominium management and cooperative housing associations.  
6550 Subdividers and developers.  
6599 Other real estate.  
**Holding and other investment companies, except bank holding companies:**  
6742 Regulated investment companies.  
6743 Real estate investment trusts.  
6744 Small business investment companies.  
6749 Other holding and investment companies except bank holding companies.

## Services

**7000 Hotels and other lodging places.**  
**7200 Personal services.**  
**Business services:**  
7310 Advertising.  
7389 Business services, except advertising.  
**Auto repair; miscellaneous repair services:**  
7500 Auto repair and services.  
7600 Misc. repair services.  
**Amusement and recreation services:**  
7812 Motion picture production, distribution, and services.  
7830 Motion picture theaters.  
7900 Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures.  
**Other services:**  
8015 Offices of physicians, including osteopathic physicians.  
8021 Offices of dentists.  
8040 Offices of other health practitioners.  
8050 Nursing and personal care facilities.  
8060 Hospitals.  
8071 Medical laboratories.  
8099 Other medical services.  
8111 Legal services.  
8200 Educational services.  
8300 Social services.  
8600 Membership organizations.  
8911 Architectural and engineering services.  
8930 Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping.  
8980 Miscellaneous services (including veterinarians).